



Comune di
Cinisello Balsamo

CB arte storia cultura



A cura dei Servizi Comunicazione e Cultura
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ELENCO MONUMENTI e PUNTI di INTERESSE

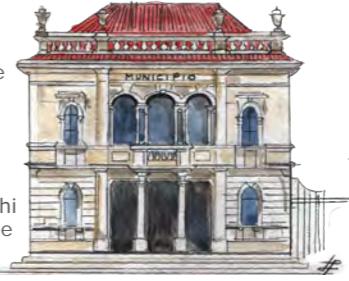
- Cort de la Nigòzza o Ligòzza** Via Risorgimento 165
- Cort del Bigoeu** Via Sant'Ambrogio 16
- Cort del Vall o di Cistèi** Piazza Gramsci 45
- Cort del Don Battista** Piazza Gramsci 2
- Cort di Paolòt** Via Libertà 45
- Cort de Torce** Via Fiume 5
- Cort di Machee** Via IV Novembre 24
- Cort del Palladin** Via Garibaldi 13
- Cort del Ginaì** Via Garibaldi 20
- Cort del Cott** Via Garibaldi 21
- Cort del Sciostree** Via Garibaldi 50
- Cort de la Madonna 'Sunta** Via Garibaldi 29
- Cort del Cavallazz** Via Monte Santo 2
- Cort del Popòl** Via Carlo Villa 6
- Cort di Oggìon** Via Mazzini 2
- Cort di Pacchett** Via Cavour 45
- Cort de la Filanda** Via Cavour 24
- Cort del Zabéla** Via Cavour 9
- Cort del Don Binda o del Galdin** Via Cavour 31
- Cort del Mercanton** Via Cavour 4
- Cort de l'Oratòri** Via Roma 14
- Cort del Baròcc** Via Roma 39
- Cort di Tre Port** Via Dante 3 e 9
- Cort del Ramee** Via Libertà 129
- Cort del Feree** Via Libertà 132
- Cort del Patina** Via Martinelli 42
- Cort di Gualdon** Via Martinelli 5
- Cort del Cairo** Via Verdi 53
- Cort del Condor** Via Palestro 12
- Cort del Palazzon** Via Verdi 3
- Cort de l'Agricola** Via Mariani 11
- Cort di Gigi** Via Mariani 27
- Edicola della Beata Vergine Immacolata**
(Via Bettola)
- Sculpture of the Virgin Mary in prayer**
(Piazza Gramsci corner via Roma)
- Effigie della Madonna** (from the court of the Madonna, via Martinelli corner via Gorki)
- Edicola con la Pietà**
(Via Monte Nero corner via per Bresso)
- Cappella dedicata alla Madonna del Carmine**
(Viale dei Partigiani 118)
- Edicola con la scultura della Madonna della Medaglia Miracolosa** (first dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin, via Garibaldi 29)
- Edicola della Madonna della Medaglia Miracolosa** (Via XX Settembre corner via Fratelli Rosselli)
- Cappella della Madonna di Lourdes**
(Via Monte Ortigara - adjacent to via Montello)
- Cappella della Madonna di Caravaggio**
(Via Barichella 7)
- Cappella dell'Assunta, Madonnina della Cornaggia**
(Via Engels, adjacent to the church of Santa Margherita)
- Cappella di Maria Ausiliatrice**
(Via Privata Cornelio 1)
- Cappella della Regina degli Apostoli**
(Via San Saturnino corner via Galvani)
- Cappella della Cricifixione**
(Via Dante corner via Trieste)
- Bassorilievo della Natività**
(Scottish Lodge of Villa Ghirlanda Silva, Via Sant'Ambrogio)
- Cappella di San Carlo Borromeo**
(Via San Carlo 17)
- Cappella di Sant'Antonio**
(Via Robocco corner via Paravisi)



PUNTI DI INTERESSE

Palazzo Confalonieri

Costruito per volere del sindaco Natale Confalonieri, venne inaugurato nel 1911. Caratterizzato da facciata eclettica, con porticato ad archi a tutto sesto e finta loggia con balconcino, negli anni '80 ha subito interventi di recupero negli spazi interni. Nell'atrio di ingresso sono presenti lapidi dedicate alle vittime delle due guerre e ai sindaci di Cinisello. Nelle sale al piano nobile sono conservati affreschi provenienti da Villa Ghirlanda, il primo Gonfalone comunale e diverse opere donate all'Amministrazione.



CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL ATTRACTIONS

Confalonieri Palace

Built at the behest of mayor Natale Confalonieri, it was inaugurated in 1911. Characterized by an eclectic facade, with a portico with round arches and a fake loggia with a small balcony, in the 1980s it underwent recovery work in the internal spaces. In the entrance hall there are plaques dedicated to the victims of the two wars and the mayors of Cinisello. In the rooms on the main floor there are frescoes from Villa Ghirlanda, the first municipal banner and various works donated to the Administration.



II Pertini cultural center

Inaugurated in 2012, the 5,000 square meter glass building retains the facade of the Luigi Cadorna elementary school, from 1910. It offers a rich catalog of books, music and films. It hosts cultural initiatives, exhibitions, meetings and training courses. Inside there are areas dedicated to children and teenagers, Gaming Zones and web radio, educational laboratories, auditorium, conference room and cafeteria.



Villa Ghirlanda Silva

Residential complex from the late 17th century, built at the behest of Count Donato I Silva (1607-1675). Thanks to the Counts Donato II Silva (1690-1779) and Ercole Silva (1756-1840), the rooms were equipped with decorations entrusted to the painters of the Brera Academy. Ercole Silva was responsible for the renovation of the garden "in English style", to which his great-grandson Carlo Ghirlanda Silva contributed, also promoting the renovation of the eastern facade. Since 1974, the villa and park have been owned by the municipal administration. Home to the Civic School of Music and ReGIS, since 2004 it hosts the National Museum of Photography (MuNaF).



Church of Sant'Ambrogio

The building, from the early 1500s, has a tripartite facade in Baroque style, with a tympanum surmounted by an iron cross from the 1700s and two angels on the sides. In 1840 it was transformed into the longitudinal body with three naves, based on a design by the architect Giacomo Moriglia and the following year the painter Carlo Farina created a cycle of frescoes on the life of St. Ambrose, completed at the beginning of the 20th century by the painter Davide Beghè. In the '70s the two lateral wings were added, the altar was rebuilt and an imposing polychrome stained glass window was created, the work of Leonardo Spreafico.



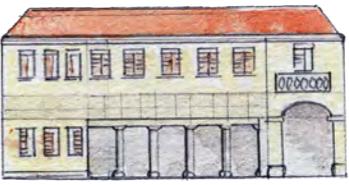
Villa Di Breme Forno

Eighteenth-century noble villa, with a markedly neoclassical layout, for the taste of the minister Ludovico di Breme, its owner at the beginning of the nineteenth century, who hosted important people there and promoted the arrangement of the garden according to the landscape style. The villa was acquired by the municipal administration in 1999, which began restoration work. It's home to AFOL Metropolitana.



Sanctuary of San Martino

The first mention of a religious building dedicated to San Martino Vescovo dates back to the end of the 13th century, but the current appearance of the church can be traced back to the beginning of the 20th, when the two side naves were added to the single nave, of 16th century origin. Inside there are frescoes from the end of the 19th century dedicated to St. Ambrose and St. Carlo by the painter Carlo Farina, and the effigies of the Evangelists and of Saint Martin in glory in the dome.



Villa Casati Stampa

17th century noble villa with a rectangular plan, an architraved portico with five arches and a monumental arched portal. Inside there are frescoes from the 17th-18th centuries. The complex includes an Italian garden, bordered by a gate with sculptures of Apollo and Diana. In 1641, it passed from the Ferraris to the Casnedi, then in the 18th century to General Stampa. It was acquired by the Society of São Paulo in 1967.



Church of Sant'Eusebio

It is the oldest sacred building in the city, built on a burial area attested since the 4th century B.C. In the middle '500 the church appeared as a rectangular hall, enlarged at the beginning of '600 and restored in 1879 at the behest of the parish priest Vitaliano Rossi, thanks to which decorative elements and finds from different eras were found, including the Madonna del latte, from the end of the 1300s.

